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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1871. NO. 63.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Will Not Leave Rome.

Another Outbreak in Brussels.

Bonapartist Demonstration in Paris.

Spain Willing to Surrender Gibraltar.

MADRID, November 24.—The *Correspondencia* says the answers which have been made to recent private inquiries show that Great Britain is ready to receive favorably from Spain proposals for the restitution of Gibraltar.

The "Times" on Grant's Re-Election.

LONDON, November 24.—The *Times* grounds its belief in the re-election of Grant because of the fact that he has brought about the reconciliation of the United States with England, and has effected the reduction of the national debt. It continues in terms of highest praise of President Grant, declares his consent to hold office is a benefit to his country, and expects a million and a half of votes in his favor at the Presidential election.

John Ruskin has been elected Rector of the University of St. Andrew's.

The Pope Will Not Leave Rome.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 24.—A distinguished Cardinal authorizes the statement that the Pope will no leave Rome unless he is compelled to do so by physical force and personal violence.

The Wigan Explosion—Ship Lost.

LONDON, November 24.—It is now certain that eight persons lost their lives by the explosion in the colliery at Wigan, a week ago last Wednesday.

The ship Nonpareil, which left Bombay July 12th, for New York, foundered at sea and all but three of the crew were drowned.

Bonapartist Demonstration in Paris.

PARIS, November 24.—A large number of sympathizers with Emperor Napoleon to-day made a demonstration in his honor. They traversed the Faubourg St. Germaine with shouts of "Vive Napoleon." No attempt was made by the police to interfere with the demonstration.

Maintenance of the German Army.

BERLIN, November 24.—The commission upon the budget to-day reported to the Reichstag a scheme for the maintenance of the army. They estimate the annual expenditure for the regular troops, based upon a force of 401,569 men, exclusive of officers, at about 90,258,000, and recommend an appropriation of 225 per head for the number of enlisted men for the ensuing three years. Parliament has not yet taken action upon the subject.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 24.—There was a Fenian procession and meeting in Cork last night in honor of the martyrs of Manchester, which some five thousand people took part in. The proceedings were orderly.

The condition of the Prince of Wales is no better this morning. Apprehensions for an unfavorable turn are expressed, especially as it is remembered that Prince Albert, his father, died with a similar complaint after a sudden attack and brief illness. The rumors on Change to-day assert the case is worse than represented.

BRUSSELS, November 24.—The action of the Chamber of Representatives in voting to support the government's appointment of Baron Anethan to be Governor of the Province of Lenburg, gave rise to another exciting debate to-day. During the discussion a member of the left demanded that the ministry tender their resignation.

The Chamber finally adjourned until Tuesday next. Subsequently a mob assembled before the residence of M. Nothomb, a member of the Right, who made himself particularly obnoxious in supporting the appointment of M. D. Decker, and became very disorderly, their actions culminating in the smashing of the windows of the house. So violent were the manifestations of the mob that an alarm was sounded, and the civic guard mustered in strong force. There are fears of serious disturbances.

The *Independence Belge* to-day says there is reason to believe that the Government of France has notified that of England of its intention to terminate the international commercial treaty.

LONDON, November 24.—Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral.

THE CZAREVITCH.

Visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis—Future Movements of H. I. H.

VISIT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., November 24.—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, arrived here at 4 o'clock. Governor Swann and a few persons gathered at the depot. The Prince and party entered carriages and were driven to the naval grounds. They were received by a battalion of marines. A band stationed at the right played a Russian air, and at the same time a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a battery on the playground. The party were received at the Superintendent's quarters by Commodore Worden. The Prince was introduced by Secretary Robeson. The visitors then proceeded to the parade ground, where the cadets went through the usual military drill and parade, saluting the Duke as they marched past. The parade being over, dress parade in Sunday dress was ordered, when another national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. After passing through the ship the party inspected the various departments of the Academy. In the ordnance museum the battle flags captured in Corea were objects of special interest. The inspection of the departments being over, at 12:30 P. M. they retained to the quarters of the Commander.

Here a large party had assembled, and the guests were invited to partake of a collation. Alexis responded to a toast "To the Emperor of Russia," by one "To the President of the United States." Admiral Poussel responded to the toast "To the Russian Navy" with the following: "The prosperity of this remarkable institution we have just inspected, between Philadelphia and Annapolis, and propose one like Farragut, Porter and Worden to adorn their country's history. The Duke and party are at two o'clock for New York, where the Grand Duke will remain until about December 5th, when he will visit Boston, Albany, Montreal, and thence proceed west, after which he will visit some of the Southern States.

THE PRINCE INVITED TO THE HUB.

BOSTON, November 24.—A committee of the City Council left for New York to-night, to invite Grand Duke Alexis to visit Boston.

AGAIN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Alexis and suite arrived at 10:30 to-night, and proceeded quietly to the Carendon Hotel.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1871.

"SMALL CHANGE."

Six additional cases of small-pox to-day.

Several faro banks were broken up along the docks to-day, and forty arrests made.

The Brooklyn *Union-Argus* asserts that a prominent officer under the city received $10,000 from Boss Tweed to secure his election.

A large number of sailors from the Russian fleet are at Long Island Hospital, under treatment for scurvy.

The Reform Committee of Brooklyn have begun an investigation of the accounts of the City Auditor.

A sewer embankment at Clifton, Staten Island, caved in to-day, burying several laborers. All were rescued, but several were severely injured.

There is still great excitement at Hunter's Point, over the determination of the Board of Education to enforce the reading of the Bible in the schools. Several children of Catholic parents have been ejected because they refused to be present on such occasions. To-day three young men took possession of the school, though refused permission, and encouraged, cheered and protected from ejection one of the girl scholars who remonstrated against the reading of the Bible. They were arrested by the police.

Horace Greeley announces the establishment of a Bureau of Emigration, on account of his name being used in connection therewith as an inducement to emigrants to deposit their money in one of the broken savings banks.

Postmaster at East Liverpool, O., Arrested.

CLEVELAND, O., November 24.—C. K. Armstrong, Postmaster at East Liverpool, O., was arrested and brought here to-day, at the instance of Special Agent Baldwin, of the Postoffice Department, charged with withholding money order funds. He was held to bail by United States Commissioner White in the sum of $15,000. In answer at the January term of the United States Court. Mr. Baldwin assured a gentleman in the service to-day that offenders of this kind would be prosecuted with extreme vigor hereafter.

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L. C. Reaves, of St. Louis, laid his grand Capital removing scheme before the people of Nashville last night, in a lecture of great length.

Vice President Colfax was in Chicago yesterday, and left for Washington last evening. He is in excellent health.

It is said the details of the Wickenburg, Arizona, massacre leave no possible doubt that F. M. Loring, of Hodcher's expedition, was killed by the Apaches.

The Arizona *Citizen* states that the latest information leaves no doubt that Cochesi is at Canada Alamazo.

Young Hine, arrested in San Francisco for the robbery of the national bank at Great Barrington, Mass., confesses everything, and will be taken back immediately for trial.

The Late Snow Storm on the Plains.

A letter states: The express train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which left Denver on Wednesday of last week, encountered a heavy snow storm on Friday between Carson and Fort Ellis. The storm continued to increase in power, and the snow drifts accumulated so rapidly that by night the train was completely snowed in.

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Foot-Racing.

They are talking of another rolling mill in New Castle, but the project has not yet taken definite shape.

The Erie *Dispatch* tells this: One of the best instances of absent mindedness that we have heard of occurred here a day or two ago. Mr. D——, well known here, while driving into town a horse that his horse had lost a shoe. After attending to part of his business he drove up to a blacksmith shop on Eighth street, and told the blacksmith to set a shoe, and then went off to complete his business. After going to where he supposed his horse to be hitched, he was greatly surprised at not finding it there and started homeward, thinking that the horse had broken away and gone home of his own accord. But he could not hear of any such horse having passed along the road, and retraced his steps, when, after some hours' search, he happened to look in a livery stable shop, and then it flashed upon his mind that his poor bag had been standing there all the time.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* has the following: Yesterday afternoon, as Deputy Sheriff Hess was driving on the turnpike some two miles east of Mount Joy, he saw two men plowing in a field on the farm of Mr. Mrs. Brubaker, one of them working with a two-horse and the other with a three-horse team. While Mr. Hess was looking at the plowmen, the three-horse team, with its driver, suddenly disappeared. Not knowing exactly what had happened, Mr. Hess called loudly to the other plowman, to find out what had become of his companion. The man greatly astonished, hurried to the point where the other had been last seen and found that the horses, plow and driver had all fallen through a thin crust of earth into a sink hole about fourteen feet deep, in which they lay in a greatly tangled position. Assistance was at once send for, and with the aid of neighboring farmers, the horses and plow were safely extricated.

Chicago Real Estate Market.

The *Journal* says: A great deal of money for investment is "lying around loose," waiting for speculatively low prices on good property, but we doubt whether much of it will find permanent location this winter. Such a state of financial affairs may come about in the spring as to render the disposal of much good property a necessity. But if the present prosperous condition of affairs continues, it is safe to say that speculation to any considerable extent, in Chicago, is at an end for some years to come. Directly after the fire, the prices asked for business rent were of the most extortionate character, but to-day we find rents about the same as they were before the fire. Rents for dwellings are not materially greater than previous to the fire. There are few vacant houses in the city at present and people are glad to get almost any kind of shelter in many instances.

The English Iron Trade.

Tables compiled from returns published by authority of the House of Commons, show that during the month ending October 31st, 1871, there were shipped to the United States from Great Britain 94,174 tons of iron bars, against 59,109 tons for the same time in 1870, and 18,743 tons in 1869. For the ten months ending with October 31st, 1871, the aggregate of shipments was 441,708 tons; in 1870, 341,629 tons; in 1869, 209,029 tons. The shipments of pig iron to this country during October were 24,696 tons; in 1870, 12,878 tons; in 1869, 13,668 tons: for the ten months ending with October, 156,751 tons; same time last year, 97,866 tons; in 1869, 118,297 tons.

The New Indian Commissioners.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Gen. Walker is a clear-headed, decisive, energetic, unimpeachably honest and humane. He will not suffer the Indians to be abused or cheated; but he will require them to keep the peace, and will see to it that they are neither unduly petted, nor cheated by speculators in the Indian Ring, nor allowed to murder at will. He will be a terror to dishonest agents, and his appointment gives reason to hope that the mismanagement and corruption which have caused in the past, and under other administrations, so much waste and trouble among the Indians, will now be finally remedied.

WASHINGTON experts pooh-poohed the specimens from the Utah "C" mines, but the possibility that the newly discovered metal is cadmium, instead of tin, makes their judgment of small account. If the mineral deposit is really cadmium, it is a valuable discovery, for that metal is rare and costly. To be sure, its price is enhanced by its rarity, but it can be found in considerable quantities, it can be used for precisely the same purposes as tin, and is even more desirable than that useful metal. It takes a high polish, does not oxidize readily, and easily worked or fused. Tin mines were well enough in their way, but mines of cadmium would be a genuine treasure trove.—*N. Y. Bonne.*

Mr. Milligar, a farmer residing in Armstrong township, Clarion county, went out early the other morning, with a pistol to shoot a squirrel that was playing near the corn crib. Not coming in at the usual time for breakfast, his wife and daughter went out to look for him, each going in opposite directions, and soon the child found her father dead. It takes a pistol in his hand and a bullet-hole in his forehead. There is no doubt but his death was purely accidental, but how it came about is a mystery.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Rain—The Drought—Relief to Farmers—Climate—Spring-Time—Society—Habits—Theaters—A Dog Fight—The Chinese—A Pointed Question—Converts.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 17, 1871.

The welcome rain has come at last! For three consecutive seasons California has suffered from drought. The farmers have become disheartened, and, in many cases, almost bankrupt in consequence of the long, dry summers. A very general depression in all departments of business has been remarked during the past year; and now that November had come and half its days been counted, and still no rain, the times were ominous. But since yesterday a wide, steady and copious rain has fallen, and the sunshine after such a rain at such a time is glorious to see. Everything has revived. The hearts of the people are lifted up, and the future promises blessing and abundance.

The rainy season has fairly begun. If the rainfall this winter be as in former years before 1869, the State will once more assume her wonted place among the grain and fruit producing positions of our country, and there will be activity and enterprise along the Pacific coast as in the happy years gone by.

Already, owing to the destitute condition of many farmers in the San Joaquin Valley—one of the finest agricultural regions of California—a movement has been instituted in San Francisco to organize a Farmers' Loan and Relief Association for the purpose of aiding the country people in procuring seed wheat and in putting in crops for this autumn and winter. The banks are unavailable in such a crisis, as the disappointed farmers are not able to furnish securities and collaterals; the help must be more come-at-able, and hence the special agency proposed. It is a popular arrangement, and looks with faith and hope to better days ahead.

The climate here is healthful and bracing. There has been no necessity for parlor fires or overcoats, except in the slightly chill atmosphere which preceded the rain. When the clouds are emptied and gone, the sun falls everywhere with a genial June warmth, and the hours are delicious and bright. The November markets abound in vegetables, asparagus, celery, tomatoes, cucumbers, corn and green peas. Strawberries are common in the fall months, almost as in our Pennsylvania May, and they may be had every month in the year. The winter is the most enjoyable season here. December is the month when grass begins to spring green and luxuriant over all the hills, and when emerald glows in every valley and everdures every plain. December here is *pleasanter* than May. The fogs and sea winds have already subsided; the days are royal and bright; the green, growing Christmas is at hand.

San Francisco society is mixed and restless. Change is the law. The city is ever-full of hoteliers and boarding houses. The home feeling is very low par. Everybody is intent on a fortune, on fast living, or on a toss. There is constant stir, much discontent, great selfness and accessing speculation mad risks. There is a deep and corroding genuine business, and substantial wealth with wise investments; but the surface is like a splintered and beady sea, tossed and broken by the winds. There is a class of well dressed men known as the "Curbstone ganglers," who are the very embodiment of shiftless and Montgomery streets, smoking, betting, curbing and liquoring; the headquarters of peaceable citizens, and sadly at the expense of their own souls in the judgment day.

The theaters are open Sunday evening, and a motley array of basement dance houses and drinking saloons, under the name of *theaters*, in order to claim protection under the statute which was intended only for the legitimate drama. This is whipping *justice* around the stump, and the *devil* wields the rod. A regular trained dog fight, the other evening, in a spacious ground-floor hall, attracted a large crowd than any pulpit in the city. The canine antagonists had been fasted and curried and spayed up and down to the stipulated fighting weight, and, at the set time, they were set into each other's hides and proceeded in a very dramatic sort of style to gnaw and craunich one another into eternity—just the two men of the ring, in fact. Two thousand dollars of the poor brutes expired, whereupon the betting brutes who managed and enjoyed it changed hands—full of gold at the result.

The Chinaman is ubiquitous on these streets, especially toward the southern and eastern portions of the city. He is a rapid walker, quiet, inoffensive, industrious; generally mildly his own business, and saves money out of small wages. There is a strong prejudice against the queue-rious brother from the celestial regions, and many a kick and a cuff is borne with a patience such as christians do not comprehend. The Chinese have their own groats, theaters, stores, shops, &c., and are hard to reach by the influences of the Gospel. Only, said a sharp girl the other day to a teacher in Sunday school, who was talking to him about his soul, "Why do ye Christian only take about Jesus on Sundays and not-ee one time-ee other days?" Sure enough! And the question has application elsewhere and among other folks. Is much wonder Chinese sinners are any other sort of sinners, besides not knowing Christ who is only lipped a little in song and snuffle on Sundays, and not lived in the week days, and embodied in homes, places of business, everywhere, every day. The day has gone by when a profession of Christianity has any influence for good. These days demand an all-day religion, an all-week service, an all-life consecration.

There have been some signal conversions, however, and it has been my pleasure to be there, a few vacant houses in the city at present and people are glad to get almost any kind of shelter in many instances.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Suits Against Defaulting Officers.

Session of the Finance Committee Not Harmonious.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1867.

Argument on the Kentucky War Claims Case.

Attorney General Akerman, Solicitor General Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Hill all spoke in the Supreme Court to-day against the authority of the Court to issue a mandamus compelling Secretary Boutwell to sign the warrant for the Kentucky war claims.

Suits Against Defaulting Officers.

Solicitor Banfield reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that the number of suits for the year against defaulting officers and their bonds, and for fines, penalties, &c., was 2,116, and the amount involved twelve and a half millions. Four hundred and ninety-three suits were decided in favor of the United States, twenty-four against, three hundred and eighty-seven settled and dismissed. With those pending at the beginning of the year, two thousand eight hundred and four suits were disposed of, and the whole amount collected one million, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, against four hundred and seventy-seven thousand last year.

Senator Sherman Did Not Get Away

last night, as he anticipated, and has now postponed his trip for a day or two.

Not Harmonious.

It appears that the sessions of the Finance Committee were not harmonious. They were characterized by discussions which developed that the members thereof were widely at variance in their opinions on the existing tariff laws, and the manner in which they should be amended. In the absence of any agreement as to what specific commodities should be relieved, it was the formal understanding that the committee should make no report to the Senate, but should rather wait until the Ways and Means Committee had been announced in the House, and then consult with the latter as to a reduction of ten per cent. on imports of all kinds.

STATE NEWS.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital furnishes the following statistics: There were admitted during the year 168 males; 168 females; total, 296. Discharged for the same period, 95 males; 95 females; total, 190. Restored, 37; improved, 57; stationary, 85; died, 31. Number in the hospital, September 30th, 1871, 450; males, 221; females, 229. Number under treatment during the year, 646.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* says: During the war, in one of the bloody battles for the Union, a soldier from the vicinity of Minersville, received a rebel bullet in one of his limbs. The wound healed and for a long time he was considered permanently cured. But a short time since the wound broke out anew and amputation of the limb became inevitable. The operation was performed and the stump healed. The soldier came to Pittsburgh last week and was seen walking down Center street on his crutches, and when in front of Mr. Herwig's store fell down upon and broke the tongue of a small wagon. The man quickly picked himself up and proceeded down to the Mansion House, for which he owned, and left Sunday for Minersville. Mr. Herwig followed him and demanded pay, which was refused, and considerable unpleasantness occurred to be accidental, and alleging that "the wagon had no right on the pavement." Mr. H. then had him arrested for drunkenness, and after a hearing before Esquire Herbert, he was sent to jail in default of costs, having to remain there Sunday morning, when one of his friends came in and paid the amount of damages necessary to take the man out of prison.

It has just been discovered that the last pension act imposes an obligation which few persons will care to assume. It most explicitly requires each veteran of sixty days service in the war, who applies for a pension, to support the Constitution of the United States, and that writing without oath officers and enlisted and drafted men as took part in that war, kindly remember the widows and their widows have not remarried." For one man to swear to support all that army of widows is hardly fair play.

The Market for Railway Iron.

[From the North American.]

We have fifty thousand miles of railways, and the increase has been at the greatest during the era of protection, a fact that speaks more loudly than words. If protection shall continue until 1880, the census of that year will show us with an aggregate of one hundred thousand miles of railways, and an annual consumption of railway iron equal to two millions of tons. Now, to any American who has at heart the progress prosperity of his country, the prospect of such a consumption must suggest reflection that, if the supply of all this enormous demand be left entirely to foreign forges, we shall be to make work plenty for industrious operatives, to make a market for the products of our investments for capital, to augment the permanent business of railroads, and to create new and greater home markets for all kinds. We will send abroad for merchandise foreign and domestic. On the other hand, if protection be abolished, and we get a favor of Philadelphia of 20 per cent. of the rates of transportation between New York and Pittsburgh. The steamship company is to carry traffic via Philadelphia in competition with lines carrying between Europe and points accessible by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This line is put on in the interest of Peter Wright & Sons, and other Philadelphia capitalists, and is purely a home institution, the company asking no guarantee or indorsement from the railroad company. We have no doubt it will be the means of building up a large traffic to and from the city, and we hope, in the distant day, other similar lines will be established. In the action now taken the Pennsylvania Railroad Company take another notable step for the benefit of Philadelphia.

THE Perkin correspondent of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces the death of Vo-Yen, the most dangerous enemy of the Europeans in China. He was the tutor of the late emperor, and consequently possessed great influence at the Chinese court, and was the chief of the literary class in China, which is known for its hatred of everything European. His family was of Mongolian origin, but had long been settled in China. When the late emperor ascending the throne, gave him the important post of Governor of Moukden, in Mantchouria—a dignity which is much sought after in the empire, as Moukden is the cradle of the Mantchou race. When the late Taiping post, Vo-Yen was a witness of the war in which China was beaten by England and France, and which inflamed the hatred which he had previously held for all foreigners into a sort of frenzy. When, shortly after, he became the tutor to the present Emperor, he repeatedly laid before the sovereign reports against foreigners, but he was never able to induce the latter to declare that he would not die happy until after eating the flesh of the foreigners and lying on the skins of the foreigners. He was also strongly against the establishment of a school of science and foreign languages at the Pekin Foreign Office, and also against the Burlingame mission, on the ground that a foreigner had been placed at its head, and that the subordinate posts were filled by Chinese dignitaries. Yo-Yen was thirty-eight years in power, and on account of his charities, his disinterestedness and his simple mode of life, his household was conducted in a modest scale, and a considerable part of his fortune was devoted to the relief of the poor and the promotion of a school for giving gratuitous instruction to those who could not afford to pay for their education.

A CURIOUS submarine vessel has been invented by an Italian, who lately exhibited it satisfactorily at Ecza, in the Bay of Naples, in the presence of leading men of the Italian navy, who expressed very favorable opinions as to its adaptability for naval service. The invention consists of wrought-iron plates divided into three compartments, of which the lowest contains one thousand pounds of ballast; the second or middle chamber is prepared to accommodate two persons; the third or uppermost chamber is filled with compressed air. This compressed air, by means of ingenious machinery, is capable of supplying means sufficient to sustain the life of two persons during four hours. In the late experiments, this vessel descended to a distance of thirty-eight fathoms below the surface of the water, and remained subsequently for a period of a half minutes without the slightest discomfort being experienced by the navigators. The specific gravity of the ballast serves to retain the vessel in an upright position, the oscillating simple machinery enables it to move in any direction. An attached illuminating arrangement renders objects within a large area perfectly visible. The inventor's object of the inventor is to have four machines of different capacities; one for coral fishing, another for sponge and pearl fishing requiring a deeper descent, another for exploring sunken vessels, and lastly one for scientific investigation and warlike purposes.

THE cheery patience and indomitable grit of Rev. Robert "Horse-shoe" Collyer, of Chicago, seems to have endeared him to the people of the whole country. A Mr. Gray, of Boston, has just given him the sum of $5,000, with the understanding that it is to be considered the stipend of Mr. Collyer as pastor of the Church of the Unity, thus relieving the church from all payments of salary for one year. Mr. Gray, in his letter announcing his intention, written to Mr. Collyer, says: In considering the great future which he believes is still before the city: "I regard your post as one of the most important in our land for the weal of the American people." The American Unitarian Association has already voted to give Mr. Collyer the sum of $1,000, but this, it is said, he will now decline to receive. There seems to be a general impression, at least among Unitarians, that the earnest pastor of the Church of the Unity is about the most valuable part of the wealth of Chicago which was rescued from the jaws of the fire.

THE *Herald* elaborates the report of a day or two ago, that the "anti-Grant Republicans" are to meet at Harrisburg on the 30th of the present month, as follows:

"The meeting will be composed of General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio; Senator Spencer, of Alabama; W. M. Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, C. A. Dana, and George Wilkes, of New York; Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, and some half dozen or more others of the anti-Grant Republican managers—that Senators Sumner and Wilson, of Massachusetts, will also each have a finger in the pie, but not to the extent of the momentous occasion; and that the object of this extraordinary assemblage will be to arrange a programme for the coming Congress to head off General Grant, and to urge the Republicans to renew his nomination upon some general plan of operations."

The story is probably nine-tenths imaginary, the rest guess work.

IMPORTANT experiments were being made at Sandy Hook on the 22d, to test the resisting powers of steam-boilers. One boiler, which had been in use for thirteen years, cracked under a pressure of ninety-three pounds, but did not explode. Another, never before used, flew into fragments under a pressure of one hundred and sixty-five pounds. The initial experiments are regarded as satisfactory, as far as they go, giving a point of departure for future calculations, and showing that the tests by hydrostatic pressure which are usually applied are much less trustworthy than those in which steam is applied.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twenty-First Ward Nominations.

The names of the following gentlemen are before the Republican voters of the Twenty-First Ward for nomination for members of Council and Ward omnipotence, to be enjoined from executing a levy for the collection of school and borough taxes. The bill sets forth that the petitioner owns twelve acres of land in said borough, upon which are two small frame houses and a "marine railway" not in use; that the County Commissioners have fixed the valuation on said property, for 1871, at $6,200; that the borough collector has levied on the property for the purpose of collecting school and borough taxes, for the year 1871, on a valuation of $21,700; that the amount of taxes, on the latter valuation, is $868, while the amount justly due on the legal valuation, is only $248, which sum has been tendered to the collector and refused by him.

The Court granted an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding with the levy, and also from trespassing upon the property, either in person or by his agents.

In the District Court, yesterday, upon application of John Schneller, a preliminary injunction was granted restraining John Maynard and others from entering upon the property of complainant, on the Steubenville pike, for the purpose of changing the location of the road.

Cross Suits.

An information was made yesterday before Alderman Shore by Robert Barrett, who charged William Tyler with felonious assault and battery. The parties are employed at a brickyard on the Hill, and had a dispute about their work, during which Barrett alleges Tyler struck him on the head with an iron brick mould. Tyler, on the other hand, alleges that Barrett was the aggressor and attacked him first. He has made an information against Barrett before Alderman Butler, charging him with assault and battery. Hearings in the cases to-day.

Reported Murder of a Pittsburgher in Illinois.

Samuel Hayden, Postmaster at Detroit, Pike county, Illinois, writes to Col. John H. Stewart, Postmaster of this city, under date of November 21st, as follows:

"Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa.—Sir: There was a man by the name of John McLaughlin killed in this place on the 16th instant. He was killed by a desperate character, without any cause. He said his parents resided in Pittsburgh, and that his father was a merchant. He was a twenty-three or twenty-four years old, and of small size. The man who killed him is in jail. If you know anything of the family please let them know by giving this some circulation. The young man was in Chicago at the time of the fire."

Charges Against Councilmen.

The evening papers yesterday contained statements to the effect that certain Councilmen had violated that clause in the city charter, which prohibits members from taking contracts, or jobs for work, the cost of which has to be paid out of the city treasury. It is stated that the matter will be brought before Councils at their meeting on Monday next; and further, that the members concerned not only desire and demand a full investigation, but expect to present such a defense as will not only exonerate them from all blame, but prove entirely satisfactory to the public.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN active interest in an established business. Address W., this office, stating style of business and amount of capital required.

WANTED—TEACHERS—A FIRST-class Teacher of Music for the Female Academy, Male Assistant in the Public School of Lawrenceburg, Armstrong county, Pa. For further reference apply to either ROBERT RALPH, Esq., Lawrenceburg, Pa., or to GEO. KUNKEL, President of the Board. 11

WANTED—PURCHASER—FOR Living Stone in a good location. Saunders, Marketing, Shoe Case, Bottles and contents cheap, with privilege of Lease from December 1st. Address J. S. WALLACE, 81 Water street.

WANTED—HORSES—A SPAN OF good Horses, mated to a carriage; also, a span of quick walkers, gentle, not afraid of locomotives, and guaranteed to be sound. Endorsement unobjectionable than speed; age between five and seven years; weight between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds each. Canadian stock preferred. Address, with price, JOHN A. HOWARD, Allegheny. Must be low for cash. Address P. O. Box 1,241, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ENGINE—A PORTABLE Engine immediately, good new or second-hand, from 8 to 12 horse power. State price and terms preferred. Address Lock Box 14, Altoona, Pa.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Must come recommended. 27 Locust street, Allegheny.

WANTED—MOULDERS—A NUMBER of good Machinery Moulders can find steady employment at the Wayne Agricultural Works, Wheel Works, by applying to J. H. BASS, F

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

It is as every one supposed it would be. The "anti-GRANT" meeting to be held in Harrisburg is "all in your eye." The gentlemen whose names have been connected therewith protest that they know nothing of it. The reader will be reminded by these stories of similar ones pending the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN, only that in CHASE and FREMONT the promoters of such movements had candidates to talk about. They did not simply oppose Mr. LINCOLN—they had something to propose, were comparatively respectable, had a certain influence for a time, but failed totally in the end. Though less than eight years have passed, the experience appears to have been forgotten.

It is said that the land granters have organized a strong lobby to operate during the ensuing session of Congress. If more land is to be given away, it should go to the most worthy objects, first among which is the Ohio river. We don't propose such a thing at present, believing that a direct appropriation would be the wisest plan. The subject is asserting its own importance. Interested directly as a dozen States are in it, public men cannot ignore the question, and the friends of improvement should prepare to take advantage of every circumstance to secure support. The requisite appropriation ought to be granted on the merits of the case. Unlike a large majority of improvement projects, this can have no taint of speculation or private interest, and gains strength every day.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Boutwell has no power over legislation except so far as his recommendations recommend themselves to the judgment of the two houses. If he were to present his budget in person, and give the reasons for it, liable to be questioned at every point, it would not only awaken a more general interest in the affairs of the Government, but would stimulate confidence in every branch of the administration.

So says the Boston *Advertiser*. It has long been felt that Cabinet ministers should be permitted to occupy seats, when they desire to do so, on the floor of Congress, in one or both Houses, to be questioned concerning measures and public policy, to explain the same and give the reasons that lie at the bottom of recommendations. Such a system in our country would unquestionably work well and facilitate legislation. As it is, a Secretary makes his report—casts his bread on the waters without the opportunity for explanation or argument in support of propositions felt to be best for the country, or reply to criticism of opponents intent solely on political advantage. Here manifestly is one of the Reforms which is bound to take place sooner or later.

The question, what kind of men shall be elected as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, begins to be discussed. It certainly is a timely theme—a question about which it is difficult to conceive how there can be any serious disagreement. The Convention should be non-partisan in its composition and composed of the best available ability. On this all will agree, but the difficulty lies in practically applying the rule, inducing proper men to give the matter their attention and in creating due vigilance, to the end that the general desire may be realized. The only danger is, that this vigilance will not be exercised. And there is something to be said about the time of holding the Convention. Will next summer, in the heat of a Presidential canvass, be a favorable time for recasting the organic law of the State? Will the public mind, the influences surrounding delegates and in play generally, be favorable to a dispassionate consideration of the many great questions which will demand attention? Will it be more wise to go on with the business then than postpone it till after the Presidential election? The question appears to have its interest.

The news which we get from England, that General SCHENCK, United States Minister to Great Britain, has accepted the position of Director and Trustee in a company having for its object the purchase of the Emma Silver Mine in Utah, gives rise to many expressions of surprise that he should have lessened the dignity of his office by lending the sanction of his name to an undertaking of a speculative and commercial character. The London and New York papers express themselves equally regretful that he should have taken a step so manifestly improper and inconsistent with the duties of his office, and agree in recommending him to withdraw his name at once. General SCHENCK, however, should not be judged too harshly or prematurely. It may turn out that his acceptance of the position has grounds of justification, and his name may have been used without authority. It has been known to some for quite a period that he had determined to resign his ministerial office as soon as circumstances should warrant, and it is possible that he may have come to the conclusion to do so now. It is understood that a prominent position in the Board of the Northern Pacific Railroad has for several months been kept open for him, with the understanding that it was to be accepted at an early period of the ensuing year. It is not improbable, therefore, that simultaneously with the appearance of his name in the connection mentioned, he has taken steps to bring his diplomatic appointment to a close. At all events, his past reputation should induce people to reserve their judgment in the matter until all the facts in the case are known.

SIR CHARLES DILKE's recent address to the workingmen of Newcastle appears to have set the entire British people by the ears. It is still the chief topic of discussion by the press, of conversation in the clubs, and of comment among the laboring classes, and seems to have supplanted in popular interest every other subject. These things show the existence of a restless sentiment behind the orator more extensive and formidable than has been supposed. No single politician could in a single speech evoke such an echo of alarm and rage from the conservative classes of society, unless it were a representative utterance. It is probable that the orator drew his indictment against monarchy too wide and sweeping, but the ferocity with which he is attacked on the one hand, and the tempest of applause which he has aroused on the other, show unmistakably the growing instability of England's political institutions, and the increasing necessity for a modification of their forms. Some time ago we pointed out in these columns that the first practical step to be taken was toward a more equitable adjustment of the system of electoral constituencies and districts, under which a number of mere pocket boroughs of a few thousand inhabitants at present return as many members as do the great manufacturing and commercial centers of the country. To this necessity Sir CHARLES DILKE very pointedly directs attention, and it is not unlikely that this part of his programme may be carried out at the ensuing session of Parliament. Just now, notwithstanding the hostile criticism to which he is subjected, he seems to be the most famous man in England.

"THE NEGRO BOY OSCAR DUNN."

The slave owners who, in 1841, published an advertisement, in the New Orleans *Picayune*, offering five dollars reward for the capture of the fugitive "negro boy, OSCAR DUNN," would probably, had he afterward come to his death while in their possession, have given him decent burial, notwithstanding his previous violation of the law in endeavoring to secure the boon of freedom by running away. Of the exercise of such human courtesy toward a "nigger," even if he be a dead one, the principal organ of Democracy in this country has no conception, however. Not only would that journal have out-done LEGREE in brutality toward the black men while living, but if would have sent its rancorous malignity down into their very graves. For it seems that it hath a blood-hound in its heart, which at sight of a "nigger," dead or living, breaks out into baying and lugs to get at his throat. The Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana died on Wednesday, and on Thursday the New York *World* hounded over his corpse. It was nothing to that journal that Governor DUNN, by his own unaided exertions, had purchased his own liberty, acquired a comparatively liberal education, earned a competence, and by his rectitude of conduct and character won the respect and confidence of the people among whom he dwelt. He was a "darkey," and what was still worse, a Republican, who had sympathized with and fought for the Union cause, and lent all his efforts to the elevation of his own race, and to the removal of those obstructions which hindered them from having an equal chance in the race of life. Therefore, now that he is dead and cannot make reply, this brave and chivalrous journal stands above his grave and makes Mephistophelian mock. To be a "sable dignitary" may be a crime, and to insult through their dead brother three or four millions of a patient and plodding race may be a worthy and creditable performance; but in view of it, and of the infernal spirit of hatred and oppression which it evinces, it is likely that the people of the country will think twice before adopting that journal's counsel relative to the conduct and administration of our affairs, either at home or abroad. How true of the party of which it claims to be the chief prophet are LOWELL'S pregnant lines:

"For their professions I don't care a button,
Long's you don't cure them of their taste for mutton."

WHAT WOULD LUTHER THINK OF IT?

From a Berlin dispatch in our issue of yesterday it would apppear that the contest between the German Government and the Papal Church is not likely soon to end in settlement or compromise. During the last few months the Jesuits and their supporters have felt, or at least expressed, a good deal of confidence that the imperial government had already seen the error of its course in reference to the Church, and that on the assembling of the *Reichstag* it would make haste to take a "new departure." But the discussion of "bills for the criminal prosecution of priests who abuse the privileges of their office, and for the protection of the liberties of the people against the encroachments of the Church," if the language of the dispatch is rightly understood, does not imply repentance for or retrocession from the position assumed by the Parliament at its former sessions. The Jesuits' expectation of a change of policy seems to have rested in the belief that the DOELLINGER or Old Catholic party in Germany is really not numerous, and that Prince BISMARCK is too sagacious a statesman to prosecute a quarrel with the powerful Catholic Church in the interest of a few discontented members.

In fact, there is no evidence that the hearts of the people, the masses, are much interested in the dispute between those who reject and those who receive the dogma of infallibility, and the degree in which the lay members of any particular congregation are concerned or indifferent seems to depend, for the most part, on their general intelligence and on the relations, affectionate or otherwise, subsisting between them and their priest. Thus, while some congregations hear with perfect unconcern that their spiritual guide has been excommunicated for refusing to accept the act of the Council, and are quite ready to receive he substitute set over them by the Bishop, in other congregations the change is signalized by such a scene as was lately witnessed in a church near Kaufstein, in the diocese of Munich. The Archbishop of Munich having made an address to the great audience assembled in and around the church, he proceeded to pronounce sentence of excommunication against the priest, Father BERNARD. No doubt, both the speech and the ritual cursings, which, like those of ISGRIMUS, in Tristram Shandy, left no part or member of Father BERNARD unassigned to blight, appeared very terrible to the episcopal speaker. Great, therefore, must have been his surprise as he became aware that his maledictions were not received as final, and that the excommunicated priest, in full canonicals, standing aloft in the gallery, was addressing the congregation in reply. Great must have been his disgust when he became aware that the people were listening in manifest sympathy, as the priest called them to witness that he had never taught them false doctrine, or justly incurred a single one of the curses denounced against him. The Archbishop loudly ordered the priest to be silent, the people not to hear, but all in vain. They shouted applause, gathered about their pastor, encouraging him in every way. Then, the Archbishop began to *bless* the people, but his blessing was as little regarded as his execrations, whereupon his lordship began to hurry away from the place, attended by about twenty persons of the immense audience. The last words that sounded in his retiring ears referred to his own inconsistency and treason to truth, who in the Council opposed the absurd dogma, and yet was now persecuting those who followed his example.

But excommunication, even though its spiritual penalties may be lightly regarded by the priest, involves temporal consequences which subject the people to many inconveniences and disabilities. Old Catholics, as they call themselves, still claim to be members of the Church of Rome, and of course attach great importance to common religious ordinances, the deprivation or irregular administration of which becomes a source of unhappiness. Throughout Catholic Germany, and especially in Bavaria, resistance to Papal authority on the part of the priests, followed by the infliction of various penalties, necessarily causes much misery among the laity. Of this no prospect of cessation exists except in submission to the Pope on the one hand, or in the absolute rejection of his authority on the other. The leaders of the Old Catholics, however, still profess to recognize the supremacy of the Pope, and avow their devotion to him as the head of the Church and center of Catholic unity. They are not Protestants, and they denounce LUTHER just as they denounced him before the controversy arose. They openly differ from the so-called New Catholics only by rejecting personal infallibility, and in desiring the introduction of certain reforms. From the nature of the subject of controversy between the two parties it may be confidently inferred that ignorant Catholics have little or no knowledge of the grounds of difference, and that to simple-minded, devout Catholics, the grounds of difference seem insignificant, as is apparent from the ready acceptance which the absurd dogma has met with in most regions of the Catholic world. Indeed there can hardly be a doubt that in Germany both the classes of people referred to, if left to themselves, would be equally submissive with the Faithful of other lands. The sincere popular heart is not stirred or interested in the debate, so that if LUTHER were to revive he would perceive no trace of the stormy agitation into which the masses of his day were thrown by the glaring impositions, abominations, jugglieries and abuses against which he inveighed, and which enabled the multitude to see SATAN manifoldly embodied in the old Church. No doubt excommunication and other forms of persecution, if allowed to go on, will have their proper effect in reconciling the great mass of the Old Catholics to the Holy Father, while many of the educated classes, in view of the evident inconsistency of their position, will be prepared before long to abandon it. Those only will decline reconciliation with Rome who are ready to give up their present attitude toward the church for a position more advanced in the opposite direction. Their antagonism to ultramontanism in its latest developments is a result of German culture, reinforced by the deplorable political effects of Papal meddling with German Governments in the past. Though German Bishops, in the light of their learning and in entire sincerity, fought against infallibility in the Council, it is quite possible that the opposition of most of them, like the opposition of their brethren of other countries, would have ceased with the final passage of the decree, if they had not been encouraged to persistence by the active sympathy and decided action of German statesmen, especially those of Berlin. At present the controversy is political rather than religious, and its progress will be one chief source of interest in connection with the proceedings of the *Reichstag* during its pending sessions.

FREE TRADE SCHEME.

From the number of estimates that are being made by the free trade journals of the country of the national income for the current year, and the certainty that the aggregate amount will be so large as to admit of a very considerable reduction of taxation, it is evident that the so-called revenue reformers propose to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to attempt the passage of a law making a sweeping reduction of custom duties. Indeed, a tariff bill is said to have been already prepared by a New England free trader, on information obtained from the Treasury Department, and that an effort will be made to push it through without debate under the operation of the previous question. The whole scheme is reported to be cut and dried, and ready to be sprung upon Congress at any moment after its organization. Forewarned is forearmed, and in view of these facts it behooves our representatives who are in favor of the protection of American industry, to exercise the most sleepless vigilance and sagacity in checkmating this contemplated attack on the material interests and investments of the country. There is no doubt that the growing increase and elasticity of our national revenues not only permit but call for considerable reductions of the burdens of taxation; but the question is, where shall these reductions be made? One thing is certain: the country is in no condition to abandon its policy of discriminating duties, and will not be for many years to come. The protection of our domestic interests, affecting as they do the welfare of millions of our people, is a matter for paramount consideration by every legislator who has at heart the prosperity of the country, and the upholding of our national credit by the prompt payment of our various obligations. Especially is it incumbent on our Pennsylvania representatives to be on their guard against the proposed blow at the mining and manufacturing interests and industries of this State. We do not proposed to enter into particulars now, but it is understood that the bill proposes to reduce the duties on pig iron and steel about one-half, while it places on the free list anthracite and bituminous coal, chemicals, paints, oils, colors, and a variety of other articles, the manufacture of which now constitutes four-fifths of the industries of the Commonwealth, all of which would be speedily prostrated should this preposterous and unpatriotic bill be enacted into a law. Of this there is little danger, if it receives full and fair discussion. The tariff debates of last winter uniformly resulted in the discomfiture of the free traders. The danger arises from the possibility that discussion may be choked off by the adroit use of parliamentary tactics, and hence the necessity of being on the alert to frustrate the conspiracy.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY IN JOURNALISM.

There is always an irresponsible class in every community. To that class the idea of moral duty cannot be explained. But the great thinking body of citizens, who have wives and sisters and children, will stay a moment and reflect when something to reflect on is suggested to them.

Perhaps no influence that they can introduce into their households has so powerful an effect for good or evil as the newspaper they like to see upon the breakfast table. Upon the character of the reading matter in that newspaper depends a great deal which they leave behind them when they go to attend to business. It will be read by the family and neighbors in the leisure moments of the afternoon. If the tone of that newspaper be low and demoralizing he will find seed sown about his hearth and home that will bring up a crop of poisonous weeds enough to strangle every grain of domestic happiness he ever hoped to garner.

Newspapers are published and thoughtlessly allowed to get in general circulation which have the same quality possessed by the stink-weed sometimes found by gardeners in celery beds. This quality is not strong enough to kill; but it can sicken and injure it to a time, and, taken in continual doses, will permanently affect the health. The gardener, when he finds this weed, gathers it in a heap and burns it. It is never tasted, unless by people who do not know enough to avoid it.

People would do well to learn to know enough to avoid these stink-weeds that we cannot keep from cropping up among the better growth of journalism.

There are journals everywhere that never forget the sense of courtesy to each other, nor the duty of decency they owe the public. We are sorry to say some others do forget both. They might forget both and yet show that it was by inherent perversity of brain. The New York *Sun* does this: and moral *lazzaroni* love to bask beneath its rays. But these things here only shine like rotten mackerel, throwing out phosphorescent gleams and baleful odors, while one holds one's nose to look at them.

Unhappily in almost every large city two newspapers arrive at notoriety which come, by common consent, to be called "The Morning Sewer" and "The Evening Cesspool." To some extent they almost always neutralize each other by a reciprocal emptying of nastiness; but sometimes they amuse their bestial natures with attempts to spatter those who desire to keep wholesome.

They must be stopped from doing this. They might be stopped by law; and only a forbearance, which has its limits, prevents the invocation of that remedy which the Courts would have to give. But the stopping it by force of public opinion would be much better.

If every good citizen would let these carrion sheets sink under the weight of their own pollution, and avoid them, even as the neighborhood of the skunk is avoided, advantage would arise to the welfare of the whole community.

NEW FORT WAYNE STOCK.

The issue of new stock to the amount of two million dollars by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company has given rise to considerable discussion and speculation in railway and financial circles. The matter is thus authoritatively explained: The stock is issued under the sixteenth article of the lease, which enables the lessees (the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) to make such improvements and additions to the road—new bridges, depots, car improvements, etc., in other words, such "betterments"—as may be requisite to keep the road in thorough working order and up to the demands of the trade. The lessees spend the money out of their earnings for all these improvements, for which they get this special stock. They either hold this stock or sell it, as the condition of their treasury may demand. It is carrying out, too, a principle now well established, that the earnings of a road which are put into the so-called betterments, in one view belong to the stockholders, and that inasmuch as the company use this money, the stockholders are entitled to receive a representative therefore in stock, or in some negotiable security. If the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road had not been leased, and had remained in the hands of the corporate body, such issue of additional stock for permanent improvements would have been proper. The addition of these betterments enlarges the capacity of the road for making earnings, and therefore enables them to meet increased dividends. This is no new feature in the relation between the lessees and lessors, but strictly in accordance with the terms of the lease, and a fulfillment thereof. The lessees have already expended, in cash, since they took possession of the road, over one million dollars for new iron rails, depot grounds, cars, locomotives, and other requisite permanent improvements. There need be no apprehensions, therefore, that this is a "kite flying" scheme, or anything more than an ordinary and legitimate business transaction, based upon the conditions of the article of the lease above cited, and which is here subjoined:

ARTICLE 16.—The party of the first part hereby agrees that for the purpose of enabling the party of the second part to meet the obligations of the party of the first part to the public by making, from time to time, such improvements upon and additions to the said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, in the extension of facilities for increasing business by additional tracks and depots, shops and equipments, and the substitution of steel or iron bridges for wooden bridges, or steel rails for iron rails, the party of the first part will issue, from time to time, a special stock, which shall bear such name as shall hereafter be agreed upon, or bonds, or other securities, which shall be issued in such form as may from time to time be found to be most available with respect to economy of interest and negotiability, and shall be consistent with the legal powers of the party of the first part and the rights secured by these presents, which capital stock, or bonds, or other securities, shall be issued on the conditions following: The said party of the second part shall guarantee the payment, semi-annually or quarterly, thereon, of such rate of interest as may be agreed upon between the parties hereto, to be paid by said party of the second part to the holders thereof, without deduction from the rent hereinbefore reserved; and the said special stock, or bonds, or other securities, shall be issued only in respect to improvements of and additions to the said railway, which, and estimates and specifications of which, shall have been submitted to and approved by the said party of the first part, in writing; and all such improvements or additions shall be made in such manner as shall be approved by the said party of the first part. The party of the second part shall not, at any time during the term aforesaid and the continuance of this lease, make or issue any bond or obligation in addition to the bonds hereinbefore specified, except subject to this lease, without the consent, in writing, of the said party of the second part first had and obtained thereunto.

IT is reported that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. What next?—*New York Express.*

Why ask? You have only to wait, and not long either, to know not only what next, but next and next, and so on till there is not another.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At St. Albans Church, New York, a lady recently presented Dr. Morrell with a white chasuble which was made from the lady's wedding dress. On the back of it was worked a large cross and the letters I. H. S. Dr. Morrell wore this with his back to the audience, several times, causing a good deal of amusement for the children and visitors, when Bishop Potter heard of it, and forbade its further use.

A manufacturer of perfumery in Philadelphia, who does no retail business, wished permission to place on boxes the amount of stamps that would be required for bottles of perfumery it contained, instead of putting them on the bottles, because his bottles are very small and ornamental, and the stamps are so large that they nearly cover the bottles, and thereby injure sale. Commissioner Douglass replied that the law must be complied with by stamping each separate bottle.

A strange and extremely unpleasant mistake occurred in Boston a few days ago. A lady had occasion to use an application of croton oil, and had left a bottle of it in the kitchen of her residence. A new servant girl supposed it to be hair oil and thought an application would benefit her hair. So she poured on a good quantity of it—they seldom do anything of the kind by halves—and went to bed. The effect was not only very surprising but very painful. When she arose in the morning her head was as bald as the traditional billiard ball, and the oil which had trickled down her face has run into her eyes, burning her face and seriously endangering her eyesight. She was removed to the city hospital for treatment.

A New York city carriage maker makes the statement that "the sale of a first-class carriage some twenty years ago was an event; now, one leading firm has sold, in the season, carriages costing $8,000 and $8,600 at the rate of one dozen per week. At that time, $1,000 a week for labor was enormous; now we pay on an average $5,000 per week. A Jew among a carriage then was an extraordinary rarity; there are more wealthy Jews now owning first-class carriages than there were Gentiles then."

An inland draft, not at sight, for less than $100 does not require a stamp. The law reads: "A check, draft, or order for the payment of a sum of money drawn otherwise than at sight, or on demand, is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, but, like a promissory note, is exempt when for less than $100."

The existence of fusil oil in alcoholic liquids can, it is said, be readily recognized by placing a portion in a glass tube, and shaking up in it a piece of iodide of potassium. Should there be even one-fifth of one hundred per cent. of fusil oil contained in the liquid, a distinct light yellow color will be developed, the change taking place with still greater rapidity if the tube be heated.

Frost has visited Charleston and killed the malaria.

Belgium has instituted a new order. It is on the native principle as the Victoria Cross in England, for acts of heroism, but will be attainable by civilians, whilst the English decoration is given only to naval and military men.

Over seven thousand houses have been "given out" by the Chicago Shelter Committee, and a large proportion of them are up and occupied. The weather still continues favorable for out-door operations, and thus the pressure upon the relief society is much less than it would otherwise be.

The New York city Viaduct Railway project has not been abandoned, but the company is to be reorganized and the work undertaken without delay.

It is stated that during the past three years forty-nine of the August meteors have been so accurately observed at different stations on the earth's surface that their distance has been calculated. The average height of these meteors at the time of appearance was seventy-seven miles, and at the time of disappearance fifty-four miles. The velocity of these meteors relatively to the earth is estimated at from thirty-four to thirty-seven miles a second. According to the theory of astronomers, the average velocity of meteors was placed at thirty-eight miles a second, and the observations show that the calculations brought a result very near the correct figures.

An English correspondent, writing home, says Americans have a preposterous way of lengthening business hours. Lawyers and merchants, he writes, start for their offices and counting rooms at seven o'clock in the morning, and keep up a show of work until seven in the evening, but waste hours during the day in dawdling and gossiping with chance callers. A London man who sticks to his business, it is asserted, gets through more real work during the six hours between ten and four.

PERSONAL.

Only thirty years ago the New Orleans *Picayune* published this advertisement: "$5 reward—run away from the subscribers, on the 23d of November last, the negro boy Oscar Dunn, by trade a bricklayer and plastering trade. He is of griffe color, between 20 and 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. All persons are cautioned not to harbor said boy, under penalty of the law. Wilson & Patterson, corner St. John and Common streets." That boy was the late Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

General George B. McClellan is announced as President of an American company which is seeking the greater part of a capital of $5,000,000 in London.

Ledru Rollin, who left France with the *coup d'etat*, returned a few days ago to pass the rest of his life in Paris—provided the Imperial specter does not assume reality.

A number of Parisian refugees who were on the side of the Commune, and who are men of education, have come to New York, recently, and set up restaurants, having lost all their means by the civil strife.

It is stated that there are only 300 genuine Greeks—not the Celtic sort—in New York city; several of them being men of ample fortune, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Nearly half of them are said to be natives of Athens. Boston must not find this out.

Madame Janauschek's jewelry, it is said, is worth $50,000, and includes presents from half a dozen of the crowned heads of Europe, and a diamond worth $10,000, presented to her by the Czar of Russia.

John R. Thompson, the poet, for many years editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and at present on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post*, is the New York correspondent of the London *Standard*. A contemporary states that his letters to that journal are among the very best sent from New York to London.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons enjoys a magnificent residence, finished and kept in repair at the public expense, and containing one hundred rooms. He receives a salary of £5,000, and his retirement is always created a Viscount and has a pension of £3,000, which on his death passes to his eldest son. Oddly enough, neither the late nor the present speaker, although married men, have any son to inherit these good things.

General Read, American Consul General at Paris, has come into possession of a breast-pin once worn by General Washington, given by him to Andrew Jackson, and by General Jackson to King Joseph Bonaparte, by Joseph Bonaparte to Comte Stanislas de Girardin, by the Count to his son, who sent it to General Read as a souvenir of the siege of Paris.

Here is a description that conveys a pretty good idea of ALEXIS: The Grand Duke was dressed in his uniform of colonel, not as a sailor. It was a plain, simple costume, the coat being black, with epaulettes and cuffsin gold lace, and black pants with red stripe. He wore a cavalry sword, cocked hat, with only one row of gold lace, and round his form, from shoulder to waist, he wore the pink sash of Commander of the Order of the Black Eagle of Russia. The dress became him excellently, and served to set off to good advantage his spindle and manly appearance. He is six feet two inches in height and fairly proportioned, with great broad shoulders and a breast of remarkable size. He has, withal, an air of careless grace and perfect ease which fits the costume him exceedingly well. Altogether he is one a person can hardly help admiring, not because he is a Prince, but because the full sense of the word is a Prince without an air of superiority or arrogance about him. As this totally destroys the popular idea of Princes it is worth mentioning.

THE *Central Presbyterian*, at Richmond, Va., has found out, whether by special intimacy in the Divine counsels or shrewd guessing, we do not know, just what the destruction of Chicago by fire and the fires in the Northwest mean. The revelation is worth printing in full, and here it is:

Now, if there ever was a God-defying community it is the city of Chicago. God breathed upon it with his fire and laid it in ashes in a single night. But it was not only or mainly on account of its wickedness and ungodliness as a community that this calamity was sent upon it. The city of Chicago was very wicked, but why were the comparatively righteous communities of the great Northwestern States dealt with as also? We are not afraid or ashamed to express our opinion that as the western forests and western villages were shriveling up in the flames, and hundreds of their inhabitants were burnt up, and thousands were driven, homeless and houseless and shivering, into the cold, lakes that a righteous God to whom "vengeance belongeth," and who has said, "I will repay," remembered the desolation wrought in the South by the hands of the abolitionists men; Sherman's march to the sea through desolated Georgia; Hunter's fiendish incendiarism in the Valley of Virginia; the brutal and revengeful firing of Columbia, by the hordes of civilized barbarians under command of Sherman, and the ten thousand acts of nameless infamy perpetrated by the hordes of scoundrels perpetrated on the unoffending South from the beening millions of the North—we are all avenged, not by the hand of men, but by the hand of a righteous God, in the awful desolations which have overtaken the people of Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota and Minnesota. The man who does not see the hand of retributive justice in all these conflagrations, must be blind indeed to the lessons of Divine Providence."

The Chicago *Interior*, while not calling in question that the calamaties have "a salutary relation to our sins," rejects the liberal interpretation, and quotes from Dr. McCosh to show that it is not given to man to know precisely what is meant by such phenomena.

WHILE the enlightened Governor of the State of Kentucky declares that he will never contribute a dollar, nor consent to the appropriation of a dollar, for the education of the blacks in his State (who are themselves taxed for the support of the schools from which they are excluded), the passage of the emancipation act in Brazil has had the effect of stimulating the late owners of slaves to organize schools for their instruction in nearly all the cities of the country; while the negroes flock in crowds to the night schools already established, one of which is under the superintendence of a professor of the Imperial College. When the Emperor visits the United States our Bourbon friends should take him to task for his radical heresies.

THE coast surveys of the United States are still kept continually at work by the never ceasing deposits of mud at the outside of the Mississippi. The bar is said to advance seaward at the rate of nearly 350 feet every year, and this movement and the growth of mud lumps heighten the difficulty of keeping the channels open. With all and concerned in the navigation of the river, a strong desire now prevails that the mouths should advance so far in the deep water of the Gulf as to put a stop to the formation of bars. The mouth known as the Southwest Pass appears to be the most advanced toward the desired condition, and if the other outlets should be closed the mouth of the Mississippi would become within the present generation similar to that of the Amazon or Orinoco.

THE New York *Times* is showing up the Metropolitan Gas Company, and says that let a man close his house and burn no gas at all, or burn it right on, "his gas bill will exhibit, all the same, the accustomed average, slightly increased or decreased, according to the season, and any remonstrances on his part will be met in pretty much the same way as those of the Irishman in the song, who was assured that the doctor was a much better judge of his being dead than he was himself." The *Times* is verdant if it thinks it can make a point in this way. What is universal must be accepted as unavoidable, if not as society right. The sort of thing inheres with the gas itself, and has ceased to be a matter for wonder.

THE new Collector of the Port of New York, Mr. Arthur, is credited with saying that "he would do what he could to restore efficiency to that department of the public service, if the papers would stop badgering him, but if they kept up their blickering about him, as if to identify him with this or that faction, he would, without ceremony, request the President to appoint another man in his place.

The Father of the Grand Duke.

Miss Edna Death Proctor has recently published a volume of travels in Russia, which contains the following readable sketch of the Emperor of Russia, the father of our national guest: It was at Yalta that, for the first time in his own dominions, we saw the Czar—a man whose stately beauty would make him anywhere a mark for admiration, and whose noble career as Emperor entitl s him to the world's regard. In his appearance there is nothing of the fierce assumption of superiority which belongs to his uncle, the sovereign of Prussia, nor yet of the unbending hauteur by which all the portraits of the Emperor Nicholas are characterized; but rather dignity, allied to a tender earnestness, which becomes him as the father of his people.

Think of this position! A monarch with almost irresponsible power over seventy millions of men; whose words echo as law from the Frozen Cape to Mount Ararat, from the Carpathians to the Sea of Japan, and on whose individual will, more than on that of any other man, hang the destinies of the race.

Everything has been done to foster and facilitate the trade of the Empire. Nearly ten thousand miles of railway have been finished, or are now building, carrying life and progress into remote districts, bringing the mines and the grain regions near to great marts, and binding together the different governments with the strong bond of common interests.

Traveling through an unexplored country, the pioneer must clear his way as he proceeds. He cannot always choose at once the most desirable path, because he must fell the trees in order to see what lies beyond; he must ford the streams to tell where it is safest to cross; he must climb the hills to learn which summit slopes gentlest to the farther plain. So the Czar, with such untried forces to measure and control, such impediments to remove, and such diverse and jarring interests to consult, must often have walked in uncertainty, and found deviations and apparent retrogressions inevitable. But "Forward!" is blazoned on his banner, and those who understand him best know that difficulties only incite him to fresh endeavors.

One of the most impressive services of the Russian Church is that where the priest, followed by his deacons and readers, all in gorgeous robes, issues from the royal doors, and, advancing to the center of the church, intones a solemn prayer for the safety and well-being of the Emperor, while the choir takes up the last words and chants them to a noble strain. Let every soul throughout his dominions echo that prayer—the Muscovite of varying faith; the Tartar in his mosque; the Georgian under the shadow of Kasbek; the Kirghiz and Kalmuck in their felt-covered tents; the Ostiak and Samoiede by Northern seas; nay, the Pole beneath the glitter of the Latin cross—for, so far as human power can avail, the safety of the Emperor means security and justice and progress for all.

Humanity is one. We, also, of the Republic over the sea, honor the name and pray for the preservation of the Czar Alexander.

The Wealth of Philadelphia.

In estimating the wealth of Philadelphia the *North American* says "the assessment of personal property and money at interest is the merest moonshine. The national census gets at the true figures in these matters, because they are not used for taxation." It is estimated that the money invested in real estate mortgages in Philadelphia reaches $100,000,000, which finds no place in the tax returns. Again, the working capital of the National Banks of Philadelphia is $25,000,000, exempt from taxation. Their loans at interest reach $58,000,000. The other banking capital, public and private, is equal to about $20,000,000, making a total of about $45,000,000, most of which is not in the returns of taxes. An approximate estimate of the actual wealth of Philadelphia is given, which places it at $1,249,397,086, which the *North American* claims is much nearer the mark, and may be accepted as something better than the returns recently put forth by the Board of Revision. The items making up the aggregate given, are:

Taxable real estate	$592,415,863
Exempt real estate	50,891,223
Mortgages	140,000,000
Household furniture	60,000,000
Manufacturers' capital	200,000,000
Merchandise in store	150,000,000
National bank loans	58,000,000
Other banking capital	20,000,000
Local insurance capital	18,000,000
Railway capital	50,000,000

A Fancy Piece of London Gossip.

There is a piquant bit of gossip afloat, all the more tantalizing because of a certain mystery that makes it difficult to determine whether we have before us a case of peculiar eccentricity or a simple swindle. Sometime ago the Duchess de Baufremont took a handsome house in Park Lane. She is an eccentric lady. Once she treated her husband to *bonbons* so deftly contrived that if his sweet tooth had led to liberal indulgence he would never had any more trouble of sorrow or heart-burning in this wicked world. This little circumstance in her history encourages the notion that she was merely eccentric in regard to her house in Park Lane. She furnished it like Aladdin's palace, and, of course, without any regard to the length of purse strings. As she was a duchess all the tradesmen in London were eager to put at her disposal the united contents of their shops; for it is a brilliant peculiarity of these people that while they will not sell for cash to honest Jones, unless he comes with a reference, they have illimitalave lards in all duchesses. At length the duchess had her house finished, and her occupation was ended. Doubtless she at once became a prey to *ennui*. No one day she called a cab, drove to Charing Cross, took a ticket for Paris, and has not been seen or heard from since. Within a few days the house and furniture have been sold to a city financier, at a rate that will pay the tradesmen about five shillings on the pound.

The Utah Tin Discoveries.

The conflicting reports of tin discoveries in Utah are finally resolved by a scientific analysis, showing that the metal is cadmium. It is never found in a pure state nor as a distinct ore. The discovery was made by Stromeyer, in upper Silesia, in 1817, and by Lord Greenock, afterward, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. In color and lustre it closely resembles tin; but is harder and at the same time very ductile. It can be highly polished, and marks like lead. The Weather affects it slightly at first, but not at all afterward. The sulphuret makes a beautiful and permanent pigment. The sulphate is more powerful than that of zinc. Upper Silesia, where it is most abundant, has yielded only about one thousand pounds a year, and this rarity has maintained a high price, and prevented general introduction. Really it is a substitute for tin, and may be employed for the same and some additional purposes. And so Utah will at last have her tin mines made more valuable. The great question to be settled now is the amount of the deposit.

Making Sugar from Corn

A German chemist of Davenport, Iowa, is credited with a most important discovery—nothing less than a cheap and practical method of extracting sugar from corn. A letter from that city states that Mr. H. G. Welnert has been experimenting in a small way, testing various products, but he deems corn the best, and has directed his attention chiefly towards its analysis. He says that, with corn at forty cents per bushel, he can manufacture sugar at three and a one-half cents per pound. He has succeeded in convincing some capitalists of the worth of his discovery, and is to be furnished with money sufficient to embark quite extensively in his business. About $10,000 has been subscribed. The sugar it is said, will hardly be fit for table use, but for all manufacturing purposes, it will be fully as good as the best refined cane sugar.

BEFORE the fire over 600 printers were employed in Chicago. During the winter no more than 200 will be needed. More than one-half of the married members, and two-thirds of the unmarried members were burned out. They are now furnishing railroad tickets to all who wish to leave the city.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

JEWELRY.

LOWER THAN EVER,
THE PRICES OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry,
AT
S. M. ORR'S,
114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

G. B. Barrett & Co
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
WATCHES,
Jewelry, Clocks, &c.
Wholesale Agents for All Kinds of American Watches and Clocks.
The Trade is respectfully invited to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
Particular Attention Given to Orders.
No. 60 (NEW NO.) Fifth Avenue,
(OPPOSITE BURNELL'S MUSEUM.
AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Freedeman), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID. Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Gualination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, STEUBENVILLE, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.
DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MASTERS, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Railroad Seven Per Cent Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, November 24, 1871.

We have no improvement to report from the close working of the local bank market. Under a very active demand upon it, there is but a partial response to the requirements of even customer applicants. The banks from day to day are working close up to their lines, and discounting as liberally as possible, but much good paper cannot be reached. It is expected that in a short time there will be a favorable change in the market. Large amounts of short bills discounted after the recent rise will be paid, which cannot fail to produce a more easy condition, and the returns from the recent large coal shipment will swell the deposits of our banks and numerous discount places. We quote rates to-day at from 9 to 12 per cent., the latter figure representing mostly the outside.

It is observed that financial circles in the Eastern cities have arrived at the conclusion that there will be no money crisis in the near future. That the supply of money will be fully up to the demand for legitimate business. From the loan markets there are quite easy, and deposits have largely increased, which affords ample means for operators at the Stock Boards. This abundance of money "on call" has stimulated prices and the advance of the general stock list has brought it up to the point at which it was before the Chicago fire, and there is a decided bullish feeling prevailing.

The local stock market to-day was quite devoid of interest. Sales of the prime dividend stocks and bonds here are in strong hands, and there are very few changes. Allegheny county 5s are selling at 77½ to 77¾; Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. 7s at 93 to 93½; Allegheny Valley new 7s are in fair demand at 90 and accrued interest. The 7-30s are dull and without recent transactions from which to make quotations. The last bid which came under our notice was 93½, but no sellers at that price.

It is noticed that government bonds have become scarce in the New York market, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in filling large orders. There is a very active European demand, and foreign bankers are anxious to supply it. The fluctuations today were light, but prices are very firm:

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881,.....	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862,.....	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864,.....	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865,.....	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new),.....	114	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867,.....	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868,.....	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s,.....	109¾	109¾	109¾
Coupons,.....	110½	110	111

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold,.....	110½
United States 6s of 1881,.....	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862,.....	111½
United States 5-20s of 1864,.....	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865,.....	111¼
United States 10-40s,.....	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865,.....	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867,.....	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868,.....	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad,.....	89
Central Pacific Railroad,.....	102
Currency Funding Bonds,.....	113½

—The New York *Commercial* states that as a matter of interest to those who wish to know who supplies the gold they may habitually borrow, we quote a few figures from the monthly statements of the Bank of Montreal. For September that institution reported an average of "Balances due from Banks or Agents not in Canada" of $9,285,951; and for October an average of $9,772,408. We may assume that all this was with the Bank's Agents in Wall street, and remind the reader that our banks, altogether, barely averaged $11,000,000 of Gold in September, and barely $10,000,000 in October, even with the possibility of some of their Coin being counted more than once, by means of checks. The Bank of Montreal also reported its "Notes and Bills Discounted at $16,904,944 in September, and $16,-159,772 in October. How much of this was in Canada and how much in New York, it is beyond our power to estimate; but that some of it was here, is out of all question. Resources so great, under a single management, are important enough to be studied.

—We copied a paragraph from the New York *Times* concerning the "surprise felt that the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad should have authorized a million of dollars additional stock." The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have the authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessee of the Fort Wayne, for saying that the new stock represents additional property put into the works of the leased company, consisting of additional roadway, locomotives and other rolling stock, and that the increased capital in no wise interferes with or impairs the credit of the old stock, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is pledged for the payment of 7 per cent. per annum."

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Del., Lack. & W.,.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Reading,.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Fort Wayne,.....	92	92	92	92	92
Mich. Cent.,.....	97	97	97	97	97
Lake Shore,.....	97	97	97	97	97
Illinois Cent.,.....	132	132	132	132	132
Cleve. & Pitts.,.....	127	127	127	127	127
C. & N. W.,.....	60	60	60	60¼	60¼
Pac. mail,.....	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Rock Island,.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul,.....	84	84	84	84	84
Pa. mail,.....	78	78	78	78	78
Tol. & Wabash,.....	56	56	56	56	56
Do. pref.,.....	81	81	81	81	81
Fort W. & Chi.,.....	92	92	92	92	92
Ohio & Miss.,.....	32	32	32	32	32
Do. pref.,.....	72	72	72	72	72
Ind. & St. L.,.....	72	72	72	72	72
Do. pref.,.....	87	87	87	87	87
Ind. Cent.,.....	97	97	97	97	97
Panama,.....	135	135	135	135	135
W. U. Tel.,.....	84	84	84	84	84
Pacific Mail,.....	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Adams Ex.,.....	64	64	64	64	64
Am. Ex.,.....	56	56	56	56	56
American Ex.,.....	59	59	59	59	59
U. S. Ex.,.....	53	53	53	53	53
Canton,.....	52	52	52	52	52
Quicksilver,.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Do. pref.,.....	52	52	52	52	52
Gold,.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central,.....	88¾
Philadelphia and Erie,.....	25½
Lehigh Navigation,.....	59
Catawissa preferred,.....	48¾
Do Creek and Allegheny Railroad,.....	59¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad,.....	88
North Pennsylvania Railroad,.....	153
Camden and Amboy Railroad,.....	155
Schuylkill Navigation,.....	56¼
Reading,.....	113¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Governments, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well interested promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—Considerable snow has fallen within the past twenty-four hours, which disappeared under the effects of milder weather accompanied by slight rains. Whether the effect will be to bring about another coal boat rise remains to be seen. The weather-wise seem to think that such will be the case, and we hope their predictions may turn out to be verified. With regard to the leading features of the market we have few changes to note. We have already noted the fact that refined and raw sugars had advanced ¼c @ ½. All other leading articles are held firm at unchanged prices. Trade is generally active for the season, and from the present look-out will so continue for some time to come.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts, 704 bbls; good winter apples, in round lots on track $2 50@3 00 per bbl; from store in small lots $2 75@3 00; common $1 00@2 00.

BUTTER—We change our figures slightly, and now quote as follows: Choice Goshen brands $10 50 per dozen; kegs 60a70c per gallon.

CHEESE—Sales are reported sales by the ton at 8@9½c, boxed, egg, stove and chestnut.

Apples—Sacks refined at 4@4½c; pearls, 9½@ 9¾c; common soda ash in; nitrate soda 4½@4¾c.

BEANS—Sales prime white mary at $2 50@2 75 per bush; medium $2 25@2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts, 67 packages. Choice lots still command 24@28c @ ℔. There is little inquiry for common to medium.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 @ doz.

BRIMSTONE—We have no change to note in prices, and quite as much doing @ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales of ¼-lb cans by the dozen at $1 75; $3 25 for ½-lb can; $6 for 1 lb cans, and $30 @ per dozen for 5-lb cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling rates of the market with a fair trade reported: Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; ribbed sides 8½c; short ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; Shoulders, sugar-cured, 9½c; plain shoulders 9c; ham sausage 11½c; tierce lard 10c; kegs 11½c; refined lard in tierces, 9½c; in kegs 10½c; pork $14 00 @ bbl.

CIDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales at 25 cents 00 @ bbl, as to quality.

CORN—CHANTRY MEAL—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Pittsburgh 50 @ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Non-explosive or fire test 21½and 22½c per gallon. The latter quality for Pennsylvania oil.

CHEESE—Receipts 66 boxes; prices are dran at the following figures: Factory, 9@9½c; Hamilton, O., Ohio do 14@15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 11@12c. There is an active demand.

CRANBERRIES—Per barrel; sales at $8 25@3 50 @ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $12@15 per barrel; other varieties $12@13.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45@47c; star, 38@40c; paraffine, short weight 17c; mould 12c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 90@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 @ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—The change in the weather has had the effect of lessening the receipts; sales at 5, 5a 5¾c @ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote as follows: Peaches, halves at 10@12c; quarters fancy, 11@12c; sliced, 12½@13c for bright western.

DRIED APPLES—Sales at 6c, and good fresh are in demand and firmly sold at 2s@30c @ doz; pricked 20@25c.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours foot up 1,962 bbls. Prices remain unchanged. Stocks are held in good shape, and we note the following rates: Good spring extras $7 00@7 25 @ bbl; choice Minnesota @ $7 50@7 75; choice to fancy winter @ $7 00@7 50; choice to fancy do @ $6 50@7 00; Buckwheat flour $4 50 @ cwt; $9 00 @ bbl.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GROCERIES—The trade in this branch has been slow all month. Coffees are weak and slow of sale at our quotations. Sugars, in first hands over 60,000 bags, and double that quantity in second hands. Both of these holders eastward are anxious to sell, and a lower prices than are now ruling must be expected. Sugars, raw and refined, have advanced ½c @ ℔ per mail. This is caused by the partial failure of the best root crop of France, and the report of the Louisiana crop not turning out as large as expected. Resources so great, under a single management, are important enough to be studied.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 24, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been light of those intended for sale here, and fair of through stock destined for the Eastern markets. The offerings for the week have been heavy, and were a mixture from the most choice to common. The market, under the influence of unfavorable advices, ruled from ¾c to ¾c lower than last week, though most all are sold. A drove of cattle sold as high as $6 25 @ 100 lbs, which we believe was the highest price obtained. The drove sold were choice steers, averaging about 1,700 lbs; thick and fat, and of a class not offered every day; drovers considered the price an outside one, and it cannot be taken as an index of the market. The market closes to-day with but very few cattle unsold, and feeling a little better. The following are the rates ruling for the different kind: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 50 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue heavy. The supply now on sale largely exceeds the demand, and still the cry is they come. The market under the influence of the heavy supply is inclined downward, with prices at present about 50c per hundred lower than last week. While the offerings continue heavy, the market will rule slow and dull, as buyers know that the hogs must be sold, and they always make it a rule to purchase as low down as possible. The pens are full of hogs unsold, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement, although dealers do not look for prices any lower than at present. Trade is generally active for the season, and from the present look-out will so continue for some time to come.

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Canton,.....	52	52	52	52	52
Quicksilver,.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Do. pref.,.....	52	52	52	52	52
Gold,.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 24.—Cattle—Receipts 26 cars, sent forward in first hands; no sales. Sheep—Receipts 412; market dull and hard; bulk of stock sent forward in first hands. Sales 712 Michigan sheep, 84 lbs, at $4 25; 113 Ohio, averaging 79 lbs, at $4. Hogs—Receipts 9,793; market dull under heavy receipts and prices low; lower; a good many unsold; sales at $2 90@4 90 for common to fair.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110⅞@111.

NEW YORK, November 24—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5a6 ℘ cent.

GOLD.

Affairs in Wall street were dull to-day, and the different markets were devoid of any feature of interest. Gold opened at 110⅞@111, sold up to 111¾, and closed at the opening prices. Loans were made from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. Clearances $24,500,000

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bond market was quiet and firm at the close. The supply of nearly all bonds is small, and some issues are positively scarce.

Coupons 1881,.....	117¾	5-20s, 1867,.....	114¾
5-20s, 1862,.....	111¾	5-20s, 1868,.....	114¾
5-20s, 1864,.....	111¾	10-40s,.....	109¾
5-20s, 1865,.....	111¾	Currency 6s,.....	113½
5-20s, 1865, new,.....	114		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities on last call were firm, especially in Missouris and South Carolinas.

Missouri 6s,.....	97	Virginias, old,.....	64
Tennessees, old,.....	65¼	North Carolinas, old.	37½
Tennessees, new,.....	64¼	North Carolinas, new	30
Virginias, new,.....	70		

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet at 109.

STOCKS.

The stock market was generally dull throughout the day. The current speculation was quite irregular, prices being alternately weak and strong. The extreme fluctuations were compassed within ¼@1¾ per cent., being the most pronounced in Erie, Reading, Pittsburgh and Rock Island, and greatest in Northwestern, Pacific, Old Wabash, St. Paul common and New Jersey Central. At the close the principal movement was in Northwestern common, the market closing dull and firm.

Western Union,.....	67½	New Jersey Cen....	110½
Quicksilver,.....	32½	St. Paul,.....	56½
Adams Express,.....	84½	do pref.,.....	78¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.,..	56	Toledo & Wabash...	56¼
American Express,..	59	do pref.,.....	80
United States,.....	57½	Fort Wayne,.....	92
Pacific Mail,.....	60¾	Terre Haute,.....	16
New York Central,..	92½	do pref.,.....	59
N. Y. Central Scrip.	87¾	Chicago & Alton,....	115
Erie,.....	39¼	do pref.,.....	120
do pref.,.....	64	Ohio & Mississippi...	34¾
Harlem,.....	121	O. C. & I. Carolinas.	84¾
do pref.,.....	121	Burlington & Quincy	135
Reading,.....	113½	Lake Shore,.....	97
Mich. Central,.....	116¾	Illinois Central,.....	133
Cleveland & Pitts.,..	127	Union Pacific,.....	37¾
Northwestern com'n	61½	C. P. Bonds,.....	89¾
do pr'd,.....	90½	Union,.....	91¾
Rock Island,.....	103¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 24, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; about 25c difference between seller and buyer.

WHEAT—Active, but dull and declining; No 1 spring $1 13; No 2 $1 18¾; No 3 $1 10; No 2 spring, seller last half month December, $1 20al 21; seller January $1 23¾.

CORN—Firm; No 2 mixed 41al41½c; rejected 40½c; seller November 40¾al41c; seller December 40½, 41¼c; seller May, 47c.

RYE—Quiet and weak; No 2, 61c.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged at 31a31¾c; December shipt 31a31¾c; seller shipt 33c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; mess pork $12 37a $12 42½; seller December $12 42½; January $12 50a $12 62½; February $12 70a12 75. Lard steady and in moderate demand; prime steam 8½c; seller December 8¾; January 8¾c; February 8¾c. Green meats—Hams 6¼a7½c; shoulders 5½c; rough sides 5c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8a8¼c; dry salted shoulders 6c; dry salted clear rib 7¾c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $3 50a3 85.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 19c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5 80a6 15; common to fair extra western $6 25a6 60; good to choice do $6 70a7 25; low extra round hoop Ohio $6 30a7 25; low extra Genesee $6 50a7 25; fancy do $7 30a8 25; choice do $8 30a9 25. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheaty steady and quiet. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet at $1 55; No. 2 41@1 42½; winter red western $1 60a1 64; amber winter $1 65a1 68; white do $1 70a1 75; Canada nominal at 93a95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; western mixed afloat 44a45c; yellow do 46a47c; white do 47a48c; Southern scarcely so firm; western and Ohio yellow choice white, 47a48c; western mixed, Coffee steady; Rio 20¼a23½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 10¾a11¼c; refining grades unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady and unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 20¼a23½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 10¾a11¼c; refining grades unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and lower; New Orleans 63a66c. Crude petroleum 12¼c; refined 22c. Turpentine dull at 45c. Pork steady; mess $12 50a$12 75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Middles active; long clear, 7½c. Dressed hogs short rib sides 8c; short clear 8¼c. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 8½a8¾c; pickled shoulders 6¾a7c; pickled hams 10½a10¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese dull at 11a14c. Eggs steady at 33a36c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Beeves—receipts today 1,500, making the total for the week 39,250 this week. A rain storm and poor quality operate against the market, and prices are lower than last week. On Monday, while many lots will not sell at all. The great bulk of rather ordinary cattle sell at 9a10c, very few quotable at 10½c, and some western cattle at 8½c, with Texans at 7c, making this one of the hardest markets for Texans we have had for ages. Cows—Receipts 1,200 for the week; sales 1,200 at $31 each; 4 cars Kentucky 5 cwt at 10a11c; 5 cars Virginia 7cwt.

Sheep—Receipts 3,800 to-day, and 25,800 this week. Market dull, few selling; prices as yesterday. A car Ohio fat 6c; 2 cars do 5½c.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000, making 47,300 for the week. Live hogs sell at $4 50a4 60 for good to choice; some are weaker at 5a5½c for heavy, 6c for medium, and 6½c for light.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The dry

THE VERY LATEST.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1871, 7:00 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise with partially cloudy weather Saturday in the Southern States, and remain low with cloudy weather in the Gulf States and Texas; the falling barometer with rain will continue in New England, with brisk southeast winds, veering to the west Saturday morning. Brisk southwesterly winds continue to-night on the lower lakes, with diminishing force and westerly winds, with partially cloudy and clearing weather prevail for a short time on Saturday. The falling barometer and warm rain in Oregon will probably move eastward, preceded by extended cloudy and threatening weather on Saturday north and west of the Ohio Valley. Cautionary signals will continue for this evening at New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Oswego and Buffalo.

Reports were received at the signal office this morning from Buffalo, Oswego, Rochester, St. Paul, and Toronto, Canada, indicating snow at these stations. At five o'clock this evening snow was falling at Burlington, Vt., and Montreal.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1871.

CATACAZY VACATES THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The management of the Russian legation passed to-day from Catacazy to Gen. Gorloff, whose residence has been at Hartford as military attache of the legation. This gentleman will be very acceptable to the Executive authorities in his new position. The change relieves Hoffmeister of the most unpleasant duty, which Catacazy's conduct had otherwise made necessary, of sending his passport to the Minister, and may be regarded as a practical compliance with the request of this government for his recall. It is understood that Catacazy has been ordered by his government to wait upon the Grand Duke during his tour in this country, and to return to Russia immediately on its close.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Freedmen's Savings Institute in Nashville, a very large edifice, was dedicated last evening. It was built by colored men, and the bank is under control of black men, having been for several years in successful operation.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has not yet been obstructed by snow.

There are numerous applicants for the Lieutenant Governorship of Louisiana, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dunn.

Two negresses were yesterday admitted to practice in the courts of Louisville as attorneys.

One of the surviving girls of the Park family in Hennyville, Ind., is reported to be slowly but surely improving. It is probable that some of the lynchers will be indicted.

Gov. Warmouth has called an extra session of the Louisiana Senate for the 6th of December, to elect a President of the Senate, who will be *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor.

A robber named Fred Hoff attacked Mr. Weitz, a farmer, north of St. Mary's, Ohio, a few evenings ago, and presented a pistol, which Weitz knocked from his hand, and then killed the robber with a poker. On the person of the latter were found watches and other valuables, among them watches belonging to Jacob Kohl, who was attacked and robbed near Wapakoneta six weeks ago.

The public school building at Bedford, Lawrence county, Ind., was burned yesterday. It was one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, having cost $27,000. No insurance.

A canalboat captain named Miller was fatally crushed between his boat and at lock the Lockport, O., on Tuesday.

Yesterday, in New Orleans, the thermometer stood at seventy-eight.

At Norwich, Conn., yesterday, four boys, between the ages of ten and fourteen years, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Reform School, for committing eight burglaries recently.

State Treasurer Parker publishes a statement that the total debt of South Carolina is only $12,490,000, and the accounts are open to the inspection of the public. The agency in New York will be discontinued and some responsible banking house designated to pay the interest on the debt.

The Republicans of Boston last evening nominated Vinton T. Abbott for Mayor.

The four missing deck hands of the City of New London have reported, reducing the number of the lost to seventeen. Of these one has been recovered. The body of Wm. F. Norton is the only one not yet secured.

An explosion of gas occurred in the State House at Trenton, N. J., yesterday morning, blowing out the end wall and shattering the side walls. One person injured.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—River eleven feet six inches and falling. Arrived—John F. Tolle, Pittsburgh. Departed—John F. Tolle, New Orleans; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—The river has fallen one inch, with six feet five inches at the head of the canal, and four feet five inches in the chute. A large number of boats have been taken over the falls without accident. Most of the coal fleet have returned to Pittsburgh. Business is lively. Arrived—Nashville and Nightingale, Cincinnati. Departed—Texas, Nashville; John Scott, New Orleans; Crescent City, St. Louis; Guilford, Texas. Inspector Houghton to-day condemned Shield's patent steam generator and ordered it removed from this district. Pilots are cautioned against the wreck of the Leonidas, about the middle of the river, opposite New Albany. It was reported that the water will be again let in the canal to-morrow night. The tow boats Fred. Wilson and Dodsworth arrived to-day. The following boats are advertised to leave to-morrow: Marie Louise and Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Nightingale and John Howard, Arkansas river. In consequence of the dam from Sand Island toward the Indiana shore, the current is so strong that between that island and the Kentucky shore it has turned loose several boats and caused some damage. The Spray was broken loose this evening, and floated down stream. She will probably be overtaken and brought back to-night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 24.—Heavy rain mixed with snow last night; freezing and thawing alternately to-day; the mercury ranged from 28 to 35. The river has risen two inches. Port list: Down—Rose Hill, 5 A. M.; Barksville, 10 A. M.; G. W. Thomas, 4 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 3 P. M.; San Juan, 4 P. M.; Emma C. Elliot, 6 P. M. Up—St. Mary's, 7 A. M.; James F. Rankin, 6 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; all with fair trips. The Idlewild will be up to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 24.—Arrived—Post Boy, St. Louis, 1 P. M. Departed—Mary Alice, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Alice, Memphis, 2 P. M.; Messenger, Pittsburgh, 3 P. M.; Post Boy, Louisville, 3 P. M. The Tom Jasper lightened on barges and proceeded South this morning. The damage to the boat is probably slight. The river rose five inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 48.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Arrived—St. Joseph, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, Memphis; Harry Johnson and Pembina, Keokuk; Sioux City, Arkansas river. Departed—Richmond, Memphis; Belle Ehert, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Bayard, Hannibal. River falling and navigation practically suspended above here, but as the weather is moderating, it can be but temporary, at least this side of Kansas.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—Weather clear and cold. River rising. Arrived—Batesville, White river; Departed—Mary Poe and Belle of Pike, St. Louis; Pat. Cleburn, Arkansas river; Batesville, White river; Great Republic, New Orleans.

Sinking of the Andy Johnson.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Captain Lee, of the steamer Andy Johnson, which was sunk yesterday thirteen miles below Quincy, arrived at Quincy this morning. He reports that while in the texas he was notified that the boat was sinking. He immediately ordered the boat run on a bar near at hand, but before the boat could reach the bar she sank in six feet of water. She had a large freight and many passengers. The latter were all saved. The steamer was valued at seventy thousand dollars.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, November 24.—The supply of cattle numbers 67 in excess of the receipts last week, while the average quality was the same as good. The market opened dull and at a decline of fully 50c. The highest price realized was $6 40 for choice Illinois. Lose lot; good butchering steers sold down to $5 25 and common coarse stock for $2. Nothing doing in milch cows. The market for sheep and lambs was dull. The average quality of lambs had improved and sheep were not as good as last week; sheep 5@5½c; lambs 5½@6½c for fat to good and 7c for extra. The market for hogs was active at a decline; State $4 60@4 75; western $4 75@5, with sales of 2,000 head.

Weekly Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Comparative cotton statement: The total receipts from September 1, 1870, were 916,701 bales; same time this year, 725,384 bales: the total exports from September 1, 1870, were 444,068; same time this year, 358,486; stock at all United States ports last year, 322,177; this year, 361,038; at interior towns last year, 72,871; this year, 67,900; at Liverpool last year, 514,000; this year, 750,000; American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year, 228,000; this year 134,000.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Sugar in good demand: inferior at 7@8c; common to good common 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@8¾c; prime to choice 8¾@9½c. Molasses in good demand; inferior dull at 22@28c; common 31@40c; fair 41@46; prime 47@48c; strictly prime to choice 49@50.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Market strong; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 17¾@18c; low middlings 18¾@18¾c; middlings 19½c; receipts 11,299 bales; no exports; stock 141,038 bales; week's sales 30,000 bales; receipts—net 33,962 bales; gross 37,364 bales; exports to Liverpool 7,726 bales; to the continent 8,629 bales; coastwise 4,904 bales.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CALIFORNIA'S GIGANTIC MONOPOLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—It is currently reported that the Stockton and Copperopolis and Stockton and Visalia Railroads have been sold to the Central Pacific, which, with the exception of a short line in Los Angeles county, now own every road in California.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—The *Times* announces a compromise between Charles Morgan, proprietor of the Opelousas Railroad and the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, which will insure the early completion of the roads to Texas.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, O., November 24.—The Board of Aldermen to-day passed an ordinance granting to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge all the privileges desired at the crossing of Eggleston avenue and Kilgour street. No doubt every facility will be granted by the city that is necessary to the approach to the bridge, and to the carrying out of the improvements which are projected on a grand scale by the Pennsylvania Company.

COUNTRY TRIBUTARY TO THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE ROAD.

A gentleman conversant with the facts informs the Wheeling *Register* that "the population of the counties through which the proposed Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad is to pass, between this city and Sandusky, is more than fifty thousand greater than that of the counties traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its whole extent. The Lake Erie Railroad will be only 143 miles long, while the Baltimore and Ohio is 565. Besides this, six of the largest wheat producing counties in Ohio will be reached by the projected road to the Northwest. It seems very probable, therefore, that the local trade of the new road will be important and profitable, and it is also likely that a heavy through trade may also be obtained, as the extension of the Hempfield to an intersection with the Youngstown Road will make this a shorter route than any other between Baltimore and Toledo."

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner* says: Nowhere in the country is the spirit of railroad more progressively active than in West Tennessee at this particular moment. Brownsville has just voted to subscribe $50,000 toward the construction of the Dennark, Brownsville and Durhamville Road, with only twenty-six votes in the negative. This section, it is believed, the line through Holly Springs to Brownsville and thence to the Mississippi river. Shelby county has voted $50,000 toward the Raleigh Road, and the County Court is to be called on to submit to the people a proposition to issue bonds amounting to $1,500,000 to the Memphis and Kansas City and Memphis and Shreveport projects, in both of which the people of the Bluff City appear to feel the deepest interest.

The Huntsville *Democrat* confains the following interesting information about one of the most important railroad enterprises in the South:

"The President and Board of Directors of this road met in this city on Saturday, 18th instant, and resolved to accept the amendments to the charter, granted by the Chancery Court at Memphis and ratified by the Tennessee Legislature, authorizing the purchase of the Winchester and Alabama, McMinnville and Manchester, and Southwestern Railroads, building connecting links and extending the Memphis and Charleston Road to the Kentucky line. The members of the Board present were President M. J. Wicks, Vice President J. D. Rather, J. J. Donegan, Geo. P. Byrne, J. C. Bradley, A. H. Jones, W. B. Waldron, Pitser Miller, J. W. Crocker, and J. M. Carmack.

"The board authorized the negotiation of bonds and the completion of all financial arrangements for the construction of the road from Decatur, on the Baxter's Station, on the Winchester and Alabama Road, and the extension to the Kentucky line.

"President Wicks and S. R. Cruse, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Division of the Memphis and Charleston Road, left Huntsville for New York on Saturday night last, and George Rather and Mr. Beirne yesterday at 12 M., to make all the necessary financial arrangements, and will probably be absent for twelve days.

"The engineers are still engaged on the locating survey between Newmarket and Baxter's Station. The work of completing the grading between McMinnville and Sparta, and the construction of corrugated dams in Caney creek, with the view of building an iron bridge of three spans, 140 feet high, over that stream, is progressing. There is another and shorter bridge to be built between McMinnville and Sparta.

OPERATION OF THE NEW JERSEY ROADS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it will take possession of the several works of the "United Companies" of New Jersey, under its lease of 999 years, on the 1st day of December, Friday of next week. The whole of the leased property will come under the general superintendence of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, present the General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and who will have his office hereafter in the company's building in this city. Mr. Ashbel Welch will be continued as the President of the "United Companies," and his acquaintance with the required improvements at Harsimus Cove will probably command for him the direction and control of that important work. The railroads included in the lease in East Jersey, including several branches of the Camden and Amboy to Camden and Philadelphia, and Trenton to West Philadelphia and Kensington, will be under the special superintendence of F. W. Jackson, of Jersey City, who is now in charge of the through line hence to New York. The roads in the control of the "United Companies" in West Jersey will be under the special superintendence of Gen. Joseph L. Sewell, at present the efficient Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad. The details of management in the hands of the new owners will be perfected as time and the occasion shall develop the necessity. All the gentlemen named for the higher and more responsible duties are railroad men of large experience, in the prime of life, and in the great energy of character are peculiarly fitted for the respective places which it is proposed to offer them.

MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN COMPANY.

The Toledo *Blade*, of Thursday evening, says: As announced, the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad held a meeting yesterday and resolved to lease the lines of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi; the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington; Hannibal and Central Missouri, and Delphi, Lincoln and Decatur Railway Companies. On